

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLX---NO. 28

NEWPORT, R. I. DECEMBER 22, 1917

WHOLE NUMBER 8,889



The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Mercury Building,

121 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1798, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It has long been a weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting, readable, editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, timely and valuable for the household. It is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays. In this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Local Matters.

Christmas Day.

Next Tuesday will be Christmas, the most important day of the year to most young people, and to some of the elders as well. In spite of the war conditions and many anxieties, the Christmas spirit seems to prevail, augmented to some extent by the wintry conditions which have made the season seem more like the typical Christmas of olden times. The Christmas business in the stores has been very good, and there seems to have been little limitation in the use of high prices, although there has, perhaps, been rather more buying of useful goods and less of knickknacks than in previous years.

There will be a very general observance of the day in Newport as usual. Many sons and daughters are at home for the holidays, and some of Newport's sons in the service of the United States have secured leave for the day. Many Newport families will receive into their homes men who are stationed in the army or navy here, in order to bring them some of the Christmas cheer. At the various government stations elaborate Christmas dinners will be served, and everything possible will be done to make the men happy.

The community Christmas tree has been erected on Washington Square as usual, and will be illuminated Christmas eve, although because of the coal shortage there will be some curtailment of the electric illumination. Carols will be sung by a large number of school children, the whole programme being under the direction of Supervisor Harry E. Cook. The various churches of the city will have special services, and in addition there will be services in the Episcopal Churches on Christmas eve.

The annual Christmas observance by Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will be held in the Asylum in Masonic Temple at 11:30 on Christmas morning, under the direction of E. Sir Donald E. Spears, Eminent Commander. This observance is intended for the Sir Knights and their ladies, and there is generally a large attendance. The programme will be along about the same lines as in previous years, with the addition of a toast to "Old Glory," to which the response will be given by Sir Alexander J. MacIver. The other speakers will be R. E. Sir John P. Sanborn, E. Sir R. S. Burlingame, Sir Dudley E. Campbell, Sir Herbert W. Lull, and E. Sir Clark Burdick. Music will be furnished by the quartette from the United Congregational Church, Mrs. A. H. Swan, Mrs. Frank S. Hale, Mr. T. Fred Harry, and Mr. Daniel U. Boone, with Miss Marion G. Downing as accompanist.

During the few evenings following Christmas, the various Sunday Schools of the city will hold their Christmas festivals and entertainments.

Miss Mary Davis, the daughter of the late L. D. Davis, and sister-in-law of Mr. T. T. Pitman, is visiting friends in this city.

Representative B. Frank Peckham of Little Compton is seriously ill and doubts are expressed of his recovery.

Newporters go to Greble.

Newport's fourth increment of the Draft Army, composed of white men, went into the Federal service on Monday, but not to Camp Devens. In accordance with orders they embarked on the Government boat for Fort Adams, and after they were aboard orders came from Washington to transfer them to Fort Greble. Accordingly they disembarked and boarded the Jamestown ferry, marching across the island to the boat for Fort Greble. There they received their noon meal and were assigned to make up a separate company. At present the men are being re-examined physically by the Army surgeons to determine their fitness for duty.

In accordance with orders the Newport men in the draft assembled at the City Hall Monday morning, 35 in number, and after being photographed, marched down to the Government Landing. There they were joined by the detail from Bristol and the county towns.

Although 45 men had been notified to appear for duty, the remainder were so far away that they could not be assembled here in the few hours' notice allowed, but they are reporting as fast as they arrive in Newport.

The Newport men were quite disappointed at their change in orders, for they had expected to be retained at Fort Adams where they would be in easy reach of their homes. It is said that the orders from Washington were for this very reason, so that the men would not be too near home, although not far distant. The facilities for reaching Newport from Fort Greble are not nearly so good as at Fort Adams, for at least a man can always walk to Adams, while at Greble they have to depend upon the ferry boats, which at this time of the year do not run late in the evening.

The 30 men from Newport who reported for duty Monday morning were Isidor Levine, Demetrius Mataronis, George K. Kostopoulos, William C. Kellenacker, Anastasio Papadoulis, George T. Lewis, Jr., Timothy Sullivan, C. Raymond Sullivan, Thomas F. Fallon, Frederick R. Wilkinson, John J. Healey, Hyman Sankin, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Frank G. Gates, John P. Viveiros, Patrick A. Reynolds, George C. Stafford, Harry J. Lowney, Patrick J. Morris, William F. Marshall, Michael C. Damaskos, Morris Drukman, Timothy J. Dwyer, Michael H. Koucheles, Thomas A. Hussey, Frank Clarivino, Charles V. Stanley, Edmund White, Alexander M. Boss, James B. Hodgson, Thomas Ebbitt, Thomas B. Lord, Harry H. Gladding, Chester F. Carr, John G. Marchelos, John G. Gressey.

Home Demonstrator for Farm Bureau.

Miss Marjorie W. Chare has been appointed by the Extension Department of the Rhode Island State College as assistant Home Demonstrator to Miss Annie S. Hoxsie, the Newport County Home Demonstrator. Miss Chare received her training at the Rhode Island State College. This appointment will give opportunity for more extensive work in the County and plans are in progress for many more classes in Home Economics to be started with the New Year. The work planned will deal with demonstrations, showing how to make appetizing dishes with wheat, meat and sugar substitutes, lectures on food conservation, and many other phases of Home Economics. It is desired that the women of the County take advantage of the services of the Home Demonstrators placed in this County and apply to them for help at any time.

Accidentally Asphyxiated.

Mrs. Minnie Carlos, wife of Chief Commissary Steward Alvaro Carlos, was found dead in her home on Third street on Tuesday by her brother, Captain James J. Leary of the police department. Her husband was on duty at sea with his ship, so that Mrs. Carlos was alone in the house. When neighbors noticed evidence of something wrong, they notified her brother, Captain Leary, and he secured admission to the house. He found her dead in bed, with a gas jet open at the head of the bed, and a newspaper lying by her side. The window was open, and it was evident that she had fallen asleep while reading and that the wind had blown out the gas, causing her death.

Her husband was notified of her sudden death and secured leave to return home at once. She is survived by her mother, four sisters and two brothers.

High Sheriff James Anthony is mourning the loss of a horse in the recent storm. However, as the horse was merely the gilded weather vane on his barn, the loss was not as serious as it sounds. The whole copula of the barn came down in the storm.

Former Senator James R. Chase of Middletown reports a large flock of wild geese headed southeast a few days ago.

Fire Apparatus Wrecked.

Pumper No. 2 of the Newport Fire Department was badly damaged while responding to an alarm of fire on Chapel street Sunday forenoon. While turning from East Bowers street into Annandale road, the machine became unmanageable because of the icy condition of the road, and ran up on the bank, jamming between a tree and a heavy wall. Quinton Kane, Jr., a member of the call force, who was riding beside the driver, sustained severe injuries to his knee which will incapacitate him for some time. He was taken into the residence of Karl Bostel, and there attended by the city physician, later being removed to his home in the car of Deputy Chief Lawton. The pumper was badly damaged, and was later towed back to its house for repairs. Much of the superficial structure was completely demolished, and orders were at once sent to the LaFrance factory for new parts to replace those damaged. The engine and other fundamental parts were not seriously damaged and it is expected that the apparatus will be in commission again within a comparatively short time.

The fire was at the residence of Rev. H. N. Jeter, D. D., on Chapel street, where the operation of thawing out frozen pipes had set fire to some rubbish, the fire spreading to the partitions. The occupants, including several young children were assisted to the street, the volume of smoke having confused them badly. The actual damage was not very extensive.

Late Sunday afternoon, there was an alarm from Box 34 for a slight fire over the Spooner store on Spring street, but the trouble was all over before the apparatus arrived. In the evening, an overturned lamp in the home of Mrs. Mary Dodge off Warner street, caused the sounding of box 28, making three box alarms for the day. In addition there were three stills.

The old Benedict Arnold House on Hammett's wharf, built about 200 years ago by the son of Governor Benedict Arnold, has been torn down this week to make room for the activities of the Navy here. Some time ago, Hammett's wharf was leased for the use of the vessels of the Reserve patrol, and a force of husky young men was at once put at work to remove the building. It was torn down in about two days' time.

At the annual meeting of the Barbers Union on Tuesday evening, a committee was appointed to prepare a schedule for increased wages and shorter hours, to be submitted to the union at its January meeting and when approved to be presented to the proprietors of the shops in Newport. All the local shops are now charging 35 cents for a hair cut and 15 cents for a shave.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Caroline Miller and Professor John Barlow of the Rhode Island College, the ceremony being performed in Providence on Thursday. Professor Barlow is a Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in Rhode Island, and is well known in Newport.

A contingent of 114 draftees arrived by train on Wednesday and were taken to Fort Adams for dinner preliminary to distributing them among the forts in this vicinity. These men were from Fall River, New Bedford and Providence, and they were accompanied by a drum corps from New Bedford.

Two Providence men, who were recently tried at Fort Adams for failure to register in accordance with the draft law, have been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment at the Federal Prison in Atlanta. The judge advocate of the department regards this sentence as very mild, when the seriousness of the case is considered.

Charles F. Davenport, for many years employed at the Old Colony shops, died on Thursday evening after a short illness in his 81st year. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Harry D. Wood.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman are now on the ocean on their way back to Rhode Island, and hope to arrive before the beginning of the New Year. They will have to spend Christmas on board ship.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday evening, there was again no quorum, so no formal business could be transacted. A number of matters were talked over informally.

Mr. Joseph P. Maloof, a well known Block Island merchant, is at the Newport Hospital where he was operated upon a few days ago. He is making rapid progress toward recovery.

The receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company announces a curtailment of service throughout the system in order to conserve the coal supply.

St. John's Lodge Election.

The annual communication of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., the oldest Masonic Lodge in the State, and one of the oldest in the country, was held on Monday evening with a large attendance of members and visitors. District Deputy Grand Master Joseph Lawton of Providence presided over the election and installed the officers. Colonel Samuel R. Honey, the oldest Past Master of the Lodge, came down from Boston for the express purpose of attending the meeting, and was given a hearty welcome by the Past Masters and brethren present. Following the installation, the retiring Master, J. Irving Shepley, was presented with a handsome Past Master's jewel by the new Master, Herbert W. Smith, in behalf of the Lodge.

The new officers are as follows: Worshipful Master—Herbert W. Smith. Senior Warden—Henry A. Curtis. Junior Warden—Gardiner B. Reynolds.

Treasurer—Karl Bostel. Secretary—George H. Kelley. Chaplain—Robert S. Burlingame. Senior Deacon—Rexford A. Nash. Junior Deacon—Jeremiah Duggan. Senior Steward—Chester F. Carr. Junior Steward—Fred G. Farmer. Marshal—William Schwarz. Sentinel—Chester Staats. Musical Director—Henry W. Scoville. Tyler—William Carry. Member of Masonic Corporation, for three years—Robert W. Carry.

Exemption Board Changes.

Messrs. Dudley E. Campbell and Edward S. Peckham, who have served as members of Newport's exemption board since the draft went into effect, have resigned, and their places have been filled by the appointment of William S. Rogers as chairman and Samuel S. Thompson.

Neither Mr. Campbell nor Mr. Peckham sought the appointment in the first place, but accepted it as a patriotic duty. They have worked arduously to fulfill the requirements of the Act, although they are busy men with many other duties devolving upon them. Mr. Campbell is the principal of the John Clarke school, and at this time of year his services are particularly needed by the school department. Mr. Peckham is engaged in the coal business, which because of the uncertainty of the supply requires an unusual amount of attention.

The new appointees are well and favorably known in Newport. Mr. Rogers has long been connected with the Old Colony shops here in executive capacity, and Mr. Thompson is a retired business man of wide experience. Both have served as members of the city government and are familiar with local conditions. They will undoubtedly handle the business of the board in an able and conscientious manner.

Superior Court.

When court opened Monday morning, the case of Webber Lumber and Supply Company vs. M. A. McCormick proceeded. This was an action to recover for some wooden columns furnished to defendant, the price being \$239. The defendant claimed that the goods were defective and that the owner of the house where they were used was dissatisfied. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$75.

The case of Mary Vira Swan vs. Percy T. Bailey was an action for trespass. Plaintiff claimed that the defendant dug up a fence and threw it over on her land, putting up a new fence in a different line, and that in using a sprayer he threw the spray into her land so that it poisoned her chickens and damaged her well. The case was quite a long one, and the jury returned a verdict of \$1,000 for plaintiff.

The case of Joe Dannon vs. John F. Hicks was an action to recover on promissory note for \$160, which plaintiff claimed was given him to cover the purchase price of a horse which he sold to Hicks. Defendant claimed that he did not buy the horse, and that the signature on the note was not his. The horse subsequently died. The jury at first reported a verdict for plaintiff for \$75, but the Court refused to accept this verdict and sent them out again. Later the jury reported a disagreement and were discharged.

The case of State vs. Florence Preece for assault with a dangerous weapon was heard by a jury of which Harold A. Peckham of Newport was made foreman. The prosecution claimed that defendant pressed a loaded revolver against the side of Leroy J. Roderick, driver of a jitney, and threatened to shoot. The men had quarreled over a girl.

Mr. T. T. Pitman of the Daily News is spending a few days in Philadelphia, the guest of Mr. Powers, formerly editor of the Daily News.

City Sergeant Wm. E. Mumford has been quite ill at his home on Friendship street, but is now somewhat improved.

Reservists for General Duty.

Another effort is being made to induce the members of the Naval Reserve Force to change their terms of enlistment, so that they will be available for service wherever needed. When the force was originally formed, enlistments were for service in this naval district only. When this was found to be impracticable, further enlistments thus limited were stopped, and at the same time the men already enrolled were asked to volunteer for service anywhere. Many of them responded quickly but there are still nearly 1700 who have clung to the terms of their enlistment. The announcement is now made that those who do not sign over at once for general service will be classed as avoiders and will be dealt with accordingly. This possibly means that those of draft age will be discharged from the navy and will be held for duty in the draft army. There are, however, many men in the Naval Reserve who are not liable to the draft, being below or above the draft age.

The announcement of the proposed action is published in the Reservist, and is therefore probably official.

Newport County and the Corn Show.

The annual Rhode Island Corn Show was held in Providence on Dec. 14th and 15th at the Narragansett Hotel. It was reported that it was not as large as usual but surely the quality was there; it is doubtful if there was ever a collection of better corn at any show. There were other good things besides the corn there also. The work of the Club girls in canning, sewing and cooking, was something that showed fine training and much credit is due to Mr. E. K. Thomas, State Club Leader, who has organized and promoted the Club work throughout the State.

Newport had a fine display of corn there and won the largest number of prizes, Mr. Wm. Macomber of Portsmouth winning the sweepstakes in the ten ear exhibits of Rhode Island white ear and the yellow flint corn, while Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman had the best single ear in the show.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen, and the committees thereof, have been holding frequent meetings this week to close up the business of the year and prepare for the new city government to be inaugurated on January 7th.

At the meeting on Thursday evening, a resolution was introduced protesting against the changes proposed to the Cliff Walk at the E. C. Knight place, but no action was taken. The board will look over the locality before taking any action. Hugh N. Gifford was elected to take the census of births for the southern part of the city and Henry T. Probert for the northern part. Much routine business was disposed of.

The post office department and the Express Company in Newport are swamped with business. In addition to an unusual rush, of Christmas business because of the large number of government forces here, it is very hard to get additional help because of the scarcity of labor.

MIDDLETOWN

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

COURT OF PROBATE. The regular monthly meeting of the Court of Probate was held at the town hall on Monday afternoon, December 17. Four members of the Court were present including James R. Chase, 2nd, Robert W. Smith, William J. Peckham and Henry C. Sherman, Jr. The following named estates were passed upon.

Estate of Susan A. Anthony. An inventory was presented by Charles H. Koehne, Jr., the administrator, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall. The ninth account of Harriet B. Chase, guardian, was examined, allowed and passed for record.

Estate of Thomas Coggeshall. Petition of J. Alton Barker and Benjamin T. White, executors, for authority to transfer to a trustee, certain shares of railroad stock bequeathed to Thomas Coggeshall, minor, in the will of their testator, to hold during his minority, was granted.

Estate of Isaac Barker. Petition of F. Eugene Barker to have cancelled bond given by him, as administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a., and to substitute therefor a bond with a less penal sum, referred to the third Monday of January and notice ordered thereon.

Estate of Laura A. Barker. Petition of F. Eugene Barker, her guardian, for a reduction in the amount of his bond, referred to the third Monday in January and notice ordered thereon.

Petition of F. Eugene Barker to have refunded to the estates of Isaac Barker and Laura A. Barker \$57.00 paid by him as probate fees and which he claims was improperly taxed. Petitioner granted leave to withdraw.

Estate of Stephen B. Congdon. First and final account of Annie P. Congdon, guardian, referred to the third Monday of January and notice ordered thereon.

Estate of Harvey C. Copeland. Petition of Peter C. Hewitt et al., trustees, for a statement of the condition of the estate of Wm. C. Copeland, executor, referred to the third Monday of January and notice ordered thereon.



for hearing. William Williams as attorney for executor presented petition for leave to file a statement disallowing the claims of Francis Burke Roche and Peter Cooper Hewitt, et al., trustees, filed against this estate, and amounting to \$3,164.83. This petition was referred to the third Monday in January and personal notice directed to be given to claimants, whose claims are sought to be disallowed.

IN TOWN COUNCIL. A protest was received from the Master of St. George's School, couched in vigorous and emphatic language, as to the wretched and dangerous condition of the highway between the first and second beaches, and which affords the way of access to St. George's School. It was alleged that this highway had been out of repair for several months, was wholly unfit for motor vehicles to pass over, and had given much inconvenience and discomfort to every one connected with the school. In the last thirty years probably \$15,000.00 of the taxpayers' money has been expended on this highway of only one mile in length. In the autumn of 1887 a solid Telford bottom was laid, and upwards of \$5,000.00 expended. In about two years afterwards \$3,000.00 more was laid out and expenditure has been made thereon nearly every year following. It had been proposed to try a new covering this autumn, but before the necessary laborers and material could be obtained, the weather became such as to forbid any attempt to apply the new kind of covering.

POKONA GRANGE MEETING

By invitation of Portsmouth Grange Newport County Pokona Grange held its monthly meeting at Fair Hall on Tuesday. The afternoon was devoted to business, which included the election of officers, this taking place but once in two years.

The following officers were selected: Worthy Master, Mr. Jesse I. Durfee, Middletown; Overseer, Wm. C. Main, Portsmouth; Lecturer, Lester W. Lloyd, of the Newport County Farm Bureau; Steward, Alonzo Lawson, Tiverton; Assistant Steward, Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox, Tiverton; Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza Clarke Peckham, Middletown; Treasurer, Wm. S. Sloum; Secretary, Miss Clover L. Hamby, Tiverton; Gate Keeper, Ferdinand Armbrust, Jamestown; Ceres, Mrs. Jesse Durfee, Middletown; Flora, Mrs. David Patten, Little Compton; Pomona, Mrs. Ferdinand Armbrust, Jamestown; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Wm. T. Wood, Tiverton; Pianist, Mrs. Jesse Durfee. Mrs. George Howland of Jamestown, whose term on the Executive committee expired, was re-elected for 3 years. Mrs. Wilcox declined a re-election as master, after having served six years, during which period she has never missed a meeting. The venerable Chaplain, who has served for many years, is 87.

At 6.15 the meeting was adjourned and the Worthy Overseer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Durfee, served an oyster stew in the dining room, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Chase, 2d. The evening session was devoted to a talk on "Food Conservation" by Miss Annie Hoxie, with a short program conducted by the Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Wm. M. Spooner of Middletown.

Nonaquaket Grange was awarded the membership trophy for the largest gain in the past year. Overseer Durfee made the presentation, Mrs. Florence Sutcliffe receiving the bronze shield in behalf of her Grange. Overseer Durfee was re-appointed manager of the Ladies' Degree Team, Mrs. Durfee of the Flower committee and Mrs. Warren R. Sherman Treasurer of the Flower fund.

The installation will take place January 15 at Fair Hall and will be conducted by Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, Mass., High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange. The State officers are to be invited to attend the installation.

A public informal meeting of the Middletown Constabulary was held on Tuesday evening at the town hall for the purpose of discussing the proposition presented by the Council of National Defense, Col. A. A. Barker of Newport spoke at length upon the plans contemplated. Little can be done definitely until the State authorities more fully mature their plans. They are in hopes of having one company formed from the Middletown and Portsmouth Constabularies.

Last week the money raised through the October Military ball for the benefit of the Middletown men in the service was forwarded them by Russell Morgan Peckham.

A Christmas entertainment will be given at Aquidneck Grange on Thursday evening of next week, at the town hall, under the direction of Miss Marie Vanicek. This will follow the usual business session.

A SEVERE STORM.

Telephonic communication has been seriously interrupted the past week. The trouble resulted from the breaking of the cable which contained the out-of-town wires. One of the silos at the farm of James H. Barker, Paradise Avenue, was blown down, the whole structure, which was empty, collapsing. A portion of the roof of a barn at the Charles H. Ward farm, Honeyman Hill, was torn off, exposing the hay to the storm. At the former Howard R. Peckham place on Aquidneck Avenue, now owned by Mr. Mulligan, the tall chimney was blown down clear to the roof.

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NEWPORT, R. I.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1243

Saturday, December 22, 1917



It is said that a State wide caucus and primary law will be one of the measures brought before the General Assembly at its coming session which begins January 1.

The coal censor have fixed the price of coal for Newport, but has anybody heard of that price being accepted by the dealers. The chief trouble now is to get coal at any price.

According to the Department of Agriculture, over 5,000,000 eggs spoil in cold storage each year because they have been washed or in some other way become wet before being sent to market.

According to Secretary Daniels, there was turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner of every man in the Navy. A naval supply ship arrived in European waters in time to furnish the men on the submarine-hunting destroyers with the traditional Thanksgiving fare.

Concentrated straw fodder and ground grape pits are suggested for table use in Germany. In a published list of new foodstuffs, with descriptions of use, the following are also found: Ryebarb leaves, seaweed, straw meal, crushed and ground maize ears, heather stalks, ground sugar-beet seeds, parsley seed, wild radish husks, bran, wine yeast, beechnut cake, fish meal, and various mixed foods.

The port of New York is under military control, the water fronts being guarded by the regular army. Fully armed guards prohibit the passage of any person, alien or citizen, who cannot establish a business reason for access to the waterfront areas. The same military control will be established at all other American ports and may include factories engaged in war work.

According to Dunn's Review the business of the country is good. For New England it says retail distribution well maintained. In the middle and South Atlantic States all kinds of active demands while in the South, as is to be expected with the administration favoring that locality in every way in its power, the report is: "A brisk movement in most lines at all centers. Prospects excellent." The same report says that the rise in commodity is again resumed. There is apparently no limit in that direction.

Group movement figures to date indicate that the railroads of this country have safely transported approximately 1,500,000 soldiers to training camps and embarkation points since August first. Five hundred thousand of these men have made journeys necessitating overnight travel and have been moved in tourist or standard sleepers furnished by the Pullman Company. On one of the long hauls, 5,000 men were moved from a training camp on the Western Coast to a point on the Eastern Coast—a distance of 3,700 miles—in a little less than a week. The men traveled in sixteen sections, each section comprising 12 tourist cars and 2 baggage cars.

In order to meet the need of the country for workers next summer in various branches of national service, Brown University will change its calendar, condensing the college year into a shorter period, but without the loss of any class-room or laboratory work. The second semester will be shortened by three weeks, and Commencement Day will come on Wednesday, May 20. The new arrangement will demand much hard work on the part of both students and Faculty, in order to accomplish the same amount in the shorter time. The students will be enabled to enter on various forms of service at the earlier date. A thorough canvass of the student body will be made later to determine each man's qualifications for summer service, in order that he may be placed to the greatest advantage.

A Lie Nailed.

A story that the Food Administration is seizing potatoes stored on the farms of the growers in New York State and in New England has gained such circulation in the newspapers of that part of the country that the Administration caused an investigation of its origin. It was traced from one paper to another, one copying it from another without verification, until its ultimate source was discovered in a freelance reporter who had written and sold it, his sole basis being a story he had heard in a Lodge room. He was interviewed by government officers and promised not to repeat the offense.

The story, which is entirely without foundation, is that Food Administration representatives are going about and affixing red labels to the buildings in which the farmers have potatoes stored and leaving orders that the potatoes are government property and are not to be removed without government permission. This action was ascribed to a determination on the part of the Food Administration to prevent extortionate prices. Careful inquiry proved that no such orders had been distributed by anybody and no such orders given.

Drive for the Red Cross.

Rhode Island is putting across the Red Cross Christmas membership drive for 107,000 members, and present appearances are that it will go "over the top" for a large surplus above its quota. Already the little Red Cross service emblem blazons forth from thousands of homes throughout the State and, when Christmas Eve brings the last workers back to headquarters with the final reports there will be few, if any, homes without the insignia of honor.

On Saturday a flying squadron of Rhode Island boy scouts is going out into waterway district in the State seems to be lagging behind and for the greater part of the day will wage a whirlwind campaign in an attempt to clean up the work and line everyone up.

It is in the country districts of the State and in the small towns where the Red Cross has been looking for its greatest increases, for these are the points where the first campaign failed to make much of an impression, owing to lack of workers. So far the response in the present campaign shows that the people were simply waiting for the chance to join.

Service Flags in Grand Central.

Three large service flags have recently been hung in a prominent position in the main waiting room of the Grand Central Terminal. They are in honor of the employees of the Grand Central Terminal, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New York Central Lines who are serving their country in either the Army or Navy. The flags were prepared and hung by the Terminal management.

The Grand Central Terminal flag has figures 104 upon it as that many employees of the Terminal are now serving their country.

The New Haven flag has the figures 1,412 upon it. There are actually 1,445 New Haven employees in military or naval service but the flag was made at the time the figures had reached 1,412. More men from the railways are entering the service every day, so that it is not possible to keep the flag accurate at all times. The New Haven flag as well as the Central and Terminal flags will be altered from time to time as the enlistments grow.

The New York Central flag shows that 4,976 employees of the lines controlled by the Central management are serving their country in the Army or Navy.

The total represented by these three flags is 6,492. This figure is doubly significant, for it discloses the patriotism of railway men, and also shows how the railways have suffered from the loss of men at a time when they are doing the greatest business in their history.

Let's Check Up.

"We were a spendthrift nation," declared Mr. Vanderlip to a Boston audience. He was referring, of course, to individuals. But the accusation, in the present tense, may be brought against the government even now. While individuals, under the stress of war conditions, with taxes amounting higher and the cost of living daily finding new levels on an ascending scale, are curtailing their disbursements, are weighing expenditures, are balancing needs against desires, are taking in sail generally, the government is spending money lavishly and with less prudence than ever. Lump sum appropriations are divided by whim, huge projects are undertaken without adequate preparation, the machinery for doing public business is hastily constructed only too frequently to be reconstructed at great expense and through perilous delay. All this can be measurably changed for the better if Congress as a whole will only follow the lead of the Senate which has once voted by a large majority to establish a joint committee on war expenditures. Such a committee will not usher in a financial millennium, but it will be an effective remedy for the evils which attend the existing incoherence and inordinate methods of planning and paying for the war and which are costing the country so much.

Welching Congressmen.

It is a well known fact that the war revenue act contains a provision exempting from the excess profits section the salaries of "officers and employees under the United States." It was discovered after the approval of the Act that members of Congress had provided for the exemption of their own salaries from the tax. It has remained for a member to take the initial step in correcting the language of the law so as to make the tax apply to Congressmen as well as other citizens. Representative Moses P. Kinkaid of Nebraska has presented a resolution to the House specifically stating that the exemption provision shall not apply to Senators and Members of Congress. No opposition to its passage in the near future is anticipated.

Perry's Flagship, the Niagara.

(From the Troy Record.)

Congress may pass a measure to secure the preservation of Perry's flagship, the Niagara which was some years ago reclaimed from the sands of Lake Erie and taken to Erie, Pa. The vessel was part of the squadron which enabled the gallant Commodore to say, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." It should be well cared for. As one of the most interesting relics in our history, it will inspire the boys who are entering our navy today and who, with England's navy, will drive the Kaiser's ships from the deep waters before the termination of the war.

ILLITERATES IN U. S.

In various ways there were gathered into this country in 1910, 5,500,000 illiterates. Were these aggregated they would make a nation larger than Switzerland, or as large as Denmark and Norway combined. It would be a nation without books, without song-books, without magazines or newspapers, without banks, without railways, without pens, pencils or writing paper, and one supplied with only the coarsest commodities of trade. I heard an illiterate woman say that she couldn't recognize a \$2 bill until she was twenty-five years of age, says a writer in Christian Herald. "Square money," with its printing, is not as popular with them as "round money." When the census takers were taking the list of illiterates in 1910 the "moonlight school" as a remedy for adult illiteracy was being evolved. In 1911 the experiment was tried first in all of the schools in Iowa, one of the mountain counties of Kentucky. None is better prepared to witness the result of that experiment than the United States bureau of education, which heralded to the world its success in a bulletin entitled "Illiteracy in the United States and an Experiment for Its Elimination."

Doctor Colmore, the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Porto Rico and Hayti, has some interesting things to say of the condition of Hayti, after two months' tour through that island. The government income has increased under the care of General Cole of the United States marine corps, and the gendarmes organized by Colonel Butler of the same corps are doing fine work in policing the country districts. Railroad building has begun again. New industries have been started, like the growing of potatoes. But the oddest fact of all is that there are big shipments of castor oil beans nowadays—the beans being used for making oil destined for airplanes. Even Hayti, therefore, feels the effect of the great war.

The long standing tradition is that boys raised in the country are ever so much more healthy and rugged and capable of standing hardship than are boys raised in the city with what are presumed to be its unhygienic surroundings. This tradition has been rather rudely disturbed by a series of experiences in the allied armies, where under the stress of war the city boy has almost as a rule proved a harder and braver soldier than his fellow from the country.

Surgeon General Brastard informs Secretary Daniels that despite the enormous increase in the number of men serving in the navy, fewer than ten cases of typhoid fever have been reported since the war began. Evidently the precaution of anti-typhoid inoculation is completely successful.

The ex-czar of Russia has had his mode of exile changed, because of the curious crowds that stood around to stare at him and his family. Such a request from the man whose mere word was once law in the vast country is oddly significant of how the world has been moving of late.

"Generally speaking," says the Chicago News, "women's fashions are more beautiful and more sensible now than at any other time within living memory." Surely they are more sensible, a fact that gives rise to the fear that a change must come soon.

A proposition is made by a scientific expert to store up summer heat for the winter. If this would entail the withdrawing of a certain proportion of caloric from the atmosphere it would be halted with delicious joy from the stizzling contingent.

We may feel that it is tough to have cold weather coming on and the supply of coal high and short, but think of Wilhelm facing a long winter and the Canadians closing in on his bin at Lens.

Ten Belgians pleaded guilty in Brooklyn of trying to smuggle for Germany's benefit. When it comes to bribing Belgians, Germany's system must be admitted to be complete.

Our men may not be able to understand their French comrades on the west front, but the Teuton will be able to understand what both mean when the time comes.

It is reported by a writer that Germany puts imbeciles and idiots at the front. Some of the German outrages were certainly the work of madmen.

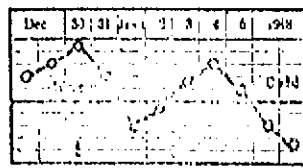
Somebody is suggesting the return of the old paper collar. No, sir. Paper is too expensive; the men couldn't afford paper collars.

For the first time in their lives the millions in our armies do not have to be bothered with the high cost of living.

Men Must Go Out Shopping.

One result of the replacing of men by women in many of the British industries is the increase of shopping by men until by age or physical disability for army service, notes a correspondent. Tradespeople, who have noticed the gradual increase of their men customers, are not at all adverse to the innovation, because they find generally that a larger amount of business can be got through in a given time.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Dec. 22 to 23, warm wave 21 to 25, cool wave 24 to 26. Moderate weather will prevail during this storm period with average temperatures inclined upward. No indication of severe storms or bad weather for the holidays. A lack of snow is expected. Of course northern sections always want snow for Christmas.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Dec. 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 28, plains sections 29, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 30, eastern sections 31, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 1. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Temperatures of this storm will average above normal. Not much force to the storms and less than usual rain and snow. We are promised a long spell of good winter weather from Dec. 22 to Jan. 12 and then no very bad weather during balance of January. Even February does not promise much bad weather.

Another warm wave will reach Vancouver about Jan. 1 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 2, plains sections 3, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, eastern sections 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 6. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Not much of a storm. A little increase in rain and snow, with downward trend of temperatures. Like the Missouri mule the weather is being kept preparatory to a vigorous kick later on.

Our paragraphs on the underlying principles upon which our weather forecasts are based have now reached number 6 and it is hoped that many readers will form a scrap book of them so as to refer to them by number later on. The study of astronomy is exciting, beneficial to our race.

6. The greatest Coal Sack is in the southern hemisphere, not far from the Southern Cross. It is a perfectly dark place about ten by thirteen diameters of the Moon. That Coal Sack evidently is an opening surrounded by the spiral tail of our cluster. Our Sun and the solar system are now on the inside of the Milky Way and, in looking south we see the great opening in the tail end of our cluster and in looking northward we see the great head of the cluster, evidently a body of refined dark matter. In about 13,000 years our Sun and solar system will be on the outside of the Milky Way, having moved half way around it. The immensity of the Milky Way is beyond comprehension and yet it is only one of many such clusters that are moving in space. All of them have the form of the dragon, now worshipped by the oldest races of Asia, and of the serpent that was worshipped by a prehistoric race in America. Mounds in the shape of a serpent are still in existence on this continent. There seems to have been a time when prehistoric man knew more of astronomy than we now know.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, DECEMBER, 1917
STANDARD TIME

	SUN	MOON	RISE	SET	MOON	RISE	SET	MOON	RISE	SET
21 Sat	7:12	4:16	12:57	1:38	2:21					
22 Sun	7:12	4:17	2:01	2:57	3:10					
23 Mon	7:12	4:18	2:21	3:21	3:41	4:10				
24 Tues	7:12	4:18	2:40	3:41	3:58	4:28				
25 Wed	7:13	4:18	2:58	3:51	4:10	4:40				
26 Thurs	7:13	4:19	3:15	4:01	4:21	4:47				
27 Fri	7:11	4:20	3:32	4:11	4:31	4:58				

Moon's last opt. Dec. 8, 9:10 a.m. Morning.
New Moon Dec. 11, 11:17 a.m. Morning.
First opt. Dec. 11, 1:07 p.m. Morning.
Full Moon Dec. 25, 1:23 a.m. Morning.

Deaths.

In this city, this last, Elizabeth, widow of William Henderson, formerly of Bristol, R. I., in her 90th year.
In this city, this last, John B. Doyle.
In this city, suddenly, this last, Mary, wife of Alvaro Carlos, C. C. Steward, U. S. N., and daughter of Margaret and the late Patrick Leary.
In this city, this last, Ernestina, widow of Bernardo Perin.
In this city, Dec. 20, Charles F. Dave, port, in his 81st year.
In South Portland, this last, Earl Lee, son of Benjamin V. and Thelma K. Sherman, aged 15 years.
In Jamestown, this last, Joseph Lewis Champlin, in his 61st year.

Do You Want Cash For Your Farm Property?

156,000,000 to
Farmer Traders' Bureau,
258 H. Jamestown, R. I.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Newport County Farm Bureau opened an office on Meeting Street in the Exchange Bank Building, July 2.

Office hours 8 to 10.30 every day, 7.30 to 12 m. Saturdays.

MAKE US A VISIT TEL. 3476

"Let your Farm Bureau Help You."

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for their selves or for friends regarding farm houses, sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

111 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1914 to take a complete line of deeds for the United States and New York State.

See Chapter 100 of the Civil Service Act.

The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zigzag line is the predicted movement of temperature up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian 90. If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. Meridian 90 is near the Mississippi River. Newport is many degrees east and the weather prediction will apply here two days later.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Brief Items From Various Sections of New England

Mrs. Julia Flynn, 83, died at Waltham, Mass., from burns received when a lounge upon which she was lying caught fire.

An arbitration board granted the demand of the Portland, Me., Longshoremen's union for an increase of wages.

Increased acreage of oats and the more extensive breeding of sheep were urged by J. A. Roberts, state commissioner of agriculture, in an address before the Maine State Orange.

The city council adopted an order prohibiting girls between the ages of 10 and 21 from blacking shoes in the Boston shoe shining establishments.

The \$50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Georgia E. Ames against Henry C. Luce, Boston broker, was settled without its coming up for trial.

The retirement of Superintendent Gardner, for more than twenty-five years head of the Rhode Island state Sockanisset school for boys, who has tendered his resignation, is said to be the result of friction between members of the board and heads of institutions.

For the first time in a number of years officers, civilian employees and enlisted men at the Boston navy yard will work Christmas Day this year. The same conditions will apply to New Year's Day also.

Dr. W. W. Gamett, 61, a consulting physician of Boston, and Miss Gertrude Moley, 35, are to be married.

Harold B. Tilson, 23, has a well defined case of smallpox, the Springfield, Mass., board of health decided. The isolation hospital is filled to capacity.

Anticipating heavy labor demands by spring or earlier, the Connecticut Council of Defense is planning formation of labor exchanges throughout the state.

The town of Wakefield, Mass., has been badly for sickness of persons affected by gas escaping while repairs in gas pipes were in progress. Victims totalling \$900 were awarded three persons.

Gov. McCall nominated Lawrence H. Evans of Medford to be state librarian of Massachusetts to succeed Foster W. Stearns, resigned.

Caleb Saunders, 70, a former mayor of Lawrence, Mass., and member of the school board, and one of the most prominent Masons in the state, died at his home. He had always lived in the same house in which he was born.

Giving as his reason that he cannot make his income meet expenses, Sheriff Mann mailed to Governor Graham his resignation as sheriff of Windham county, Vt.

Word was received at Brookline, Mass., his home, that Phillips W. Page, an aviator with the American naval forces and a former Boston newspaper man, was drowned in France.

Arnold F. Salisbury, a Dartmouth, R. I., photographer, died at the age of 84. He was a veteran of the Civil war, Free Mason and Odd Fellow and was wealthy.

Henry Lanzillo, 16, employed on an electric switch at a Somerville, Mass., factory, received a shock while at his work which resulted in almost instant death.

The Cambridge, Mass., board of library trustees elected Thomas H. Cummings, lecturer and writer, librarian of the Cambridge public library to succeed Matthew R. Copthorne, who was discharged for alleged insubordination.

Henry J. Wessling of Boston was ordained priest of the Jesuit order by Cardinal O'Connell, Wessling is blind and his ordination marks an epoch in the Catholic church history.

Fire did \$2000 damage to the interior of the old Friends' Meeting House at New Bedford, Mass. The meeting house was a landmark.

Three fingers and the thumb were blown from the left hand of Joseph Moretti, 13, of Lexington, Mass., when a cartridge he had been picking to pieces exploded as he sat at his desk in school.

Samuel Adams, 15, was killed at Woburn, Mass., by being run over by a truck.

Henry T. King, Democrat, was elected mayor of Merion, Conn. The Republicans elected eleven candidates to the city council and the Democrats four.

Antonio Orlando, a laborer, was killed at Malden, Mass., when he fell into the hopper of a stone crusher and was suffocated.

The death of Walworth Merrill of Cambridge, Mass., in the Canadian expeditionary force, advances Harvard university's number of "servicemen" deaths since the war to forty-six.

Everett J. Wallace, 81, who for sixty years had been identified with the Montreal branch of the United States immigration service as assistant commissioner, died at his home at White Mountain Junction, Vt.

Henry C. Davis, a horseman, was killed at a fire at Springfield, Mass., when he was struck by a hose blowing off a hydrant or by the stream of water resulting therefrom.

The new \$75,000 concrete primer building at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., has been turned over to the government.

Fred A. Houllette, 63, head of the iron and steel concern, Houllette & Son, Inc., dropped dead at Boston as he was about to take a train for Newton, where he lived.

Conrad J. Bauer, for more than twenty years a trustee of the Boston city hospital, died in that institution following an operation for appendicitis. He was in active legal practice in Boston.

Frank Everett, 46, was found unconscious from accidental gas poisoning in his home at Boston and died soon afterward.

William C. Plunkett, widely known cotton manufacturer, died at Adams, Mass., where he was born in 1870.

Manuel Isidor and John Tancu, believed to have been lost in a terrible storm, returned home at Provincetown, Mass., after a trying experience of being tossed by the seas.

Zenas Crane, 77, Berkshire county's most eminent business man and philanthropist, and a millowner, died suddenly in his home at Dalton, Mass., of heart failure.

The schedule in bankruptcy of Nathan P. Clifford, lumber dealer of Salem, Mass., shows liabilities of \$208,091.

Frank Yock, charged with manslaughter in causing the death by shooting of Frank Cervelli at Watertown, Mass., was held in \$1000 bail.

Myron L. Penslee, 71, of Haverhill, Mass., was found in the kitchen of his home with his feet and hands frozen so badly that he died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Seven persons were killed in the woods during the big game hunting season in Maine which has just closed. There were sixteen fatalities last season.

Captain Louis G. Strovich of Hull, Mass., Civil war veteran and the captain of the first vessel that plied between Boston and Nantasket, died in his 80th year. He had been awarded several medals for life saving.

The Penobscot river is frozen firmly for a distance of several miles below Bangor, Me., and navigation is that port is ended for the season.

John H. Newell, Beverly dry goods merchant, has been appointed state merchant representative for Massachusetts for the United States board of food administration.

Mrs. Margaret Ryan, 53, died at Boston from burns sustained while she was starting a kitchen fire with kerosene.

York county, Me., farmers are becoming interested in sheep raising and next summer probably more of these animals will be seen in that section of Maine than before in half a century.

A presidential warrant ordered the internment of Adolphe E. Henri, who was taken into custody at Providence.

Owing to the scarcity of hay help, Manager Darglin of a Worcester, Mass., telegraph office has been obliged to secure girls to carry the telegraph messages.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Hewitt and Lincoln M. Grant, charged with the murder of Miles Hewitt at Haddock, Mass., will begin Jan. 23.

Mrs. Mary B. Cutler, third wife of Rev. Dr. George W. Cutler, aged 75, pastor of the Church of the Unity, Napauset, Mass., has filed suit for divorce, charging cruel and abusive treatment.

His failure to pass a physical examination for entrance into the National Army is believed to have been the cause of the suicide of Harold B. Shaw, who died at Boston from gas poisoning.

There was a parade of 5000 Boy Scouts at Boston in the interests of the Red Cross drive for 1,000,000 new members in New England.

Miss Isabel O. Janson, stenographer in the office of a Hildesford, Me., lawyer, has been commissioned by Gov. Milliken to solemnize marriages.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Menard, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Menard of Spencer, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of babies the same day. The fathers are brothers, and the mothers are sisters.

Mary Young Whiting, age 101 years, 8 months and 21 days, died at Worcester, Mass.

Edwin Clark, 15, was instantly killed at Auburn, Me., when he fell from a pump directly in the path of an electric car.

Salomon W. Lowe, 75, of Haverhill, Mass., placed a shotgun in his hand and pulled the trigger. The top of his head was blown off.

Only 11.2 percent of Massachusetts physicians have offered their services to Uncle Sam in the present war, according to Maj. Luns of Boston.

James G. Ellis, infant son of Mrs. Mathelle B. Ellis of West Newbury, Mass., was found dead in his crib, having been smothered by bedclothes.

A section of the new Dorchester tunnel and the tunnel station to be at Dorchester avenue and Broadway, South Boston, named the Broadway station, is open to the public for the first time.

Paul Ditten, 66, was found dead at Boston with a rope around his neck, hanging from a gas pipe.

The Methodist church at Winslow, Vt., which was one of the largest in that section at the time of its erection, 1857, was totally destroyed by fire with a loss of \$25,000.

That control of exports which this country has begun puts Germany in a worse fix than she has been at any time since she sent the submarine Deutschland over to get a cargo of nickel, crude rubber and bar silver for her starving babies.

DENIES HAVING SELFISH OBJECT

Great Britain Declared to Be Fighting For Honor

PREMIER OUTLINES SITUATION

Germany Must Restore and Repair and Turks Must Lose Jerusalem—Margin of Losses at Sea Narrow—Ing—Another German Peace Feeler Finds Its Way to Washington

London, Dec. 21.—Speaking in the house of commons Lloyd George made the most definite statement that he has yet made with regard to the aims for which Britain is contending in the present war.

Whether this is to be regarded as a step toward peace or not, opinions here differ; but it is regarded as highly significant that such a statement should be made at a time when Germany is expected to come forward at any moment with definite proposals.

Briefly, the premier disclaims for Britain all idea of territorial gains. All Britain asks is that Germany restore all the lands she wrongfully holds and make good the losses resulting from her invasion of Belgium, etc. The question of German colonies can be settled at a peace congress; but Turkey must never again rule in Jerusalem.

George said the margin of losses at sea was narrowing. The sinkings by submarines, he declared, were decreasing, while shipbuilding was increasing. The sinking of merchant tonnage was down by 20 percent, he added, the loss had been only 6 percent of imports over that of last year. Complete restoration of the territories taken by the enemy, together with compensation, was demanded by George in explaining the war aims of the government.

Regarding the military situation, George said it was idle to pretend that the hopes formed had been realized. This disappointment he attributed to the Russian collapse.

The Germans, he said, had had only one success, which was due to surprise, and this was now engaging inquiry. The Germans had lost 100,000 prisoners, valuable positions and hundreds of guns.

He said that if the Russian army had fulfilled the expectations of its generals by this time the pride of the German military power would have been completely humbled.

On the whole, he said, the British campaign had not achieved the expectations formed, but he declared there had been military success in Palestine which would have a permanent effect on the history of the world. Jerusalem would never be restored to the Turks.

The premier said the losses in shipping had been lighter by 100,000 tons than he had anticipated in his August estimate.

After referring to the Italian reverses, the premier said it would be necessary for Great Britain to make greater sacrifices to strengthen her armies in the coming year. The need would arise to increase the nation's man power by taking some men now exempted.

Feeler Reaches Washington

Washington, Dec. 21.—Another German peace feeler is being circulated in Washington, but it will get nowhere, because President Wilson stands by the policy announced in his reply to the Vatican overtures of last August and by his war speech of Dec. 4, to which he declared his determination to head all the energies of this government toward winning the war.

The feeler is said to have been received through neutral diplomatic channels and purported to state, in a general way, the terms on which the Berlin government would be willing to make peace. No official confirmation of the supposed terms was obtainable.

What purported to be an outline of Germany's peace terms reached Washington last August in slightly different form from the terms now outlined in this unofficial and roundabout manner. Both outlines are regarded as nothing more than political manoeuvres, undertaken in the hope that the entente and the United States may be further soured, at the same time tricking the German people at home.

Powder Mills Blow Up

Seranton, Pa., Dec. 20.—The powder press mills of the Du Pont Powder company, six miles south of here, were destroyed by an explosion of undetermined origin. No one was killed or injured. The damage is \$25,000.

Death of Wrestler Gotch

Des Moines, Dec. 17.—Frank A. Gotch, retired champion heavyweight wrestler of the world, died at his home, Humboldt, Ia., of uraemic poisoning. Gotch was 41 years old.

No Japanese at Russian Port

Washington, Dec. 18.—A further denial that Japanese troops have been landed at Vladivostok was contained in dispatches from the American embassy at Tokio.

Safety Vaults Robbed of \$30,000

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Robbers stole approximately \$30,000 from the safety deposit vaults of the State bank of Summit, a suburb.

First Army Scientist Chaplain

Washington, Dec. 19.—St. W. Bishop, recently appointed chaplain of the first army, with the rank of first lieutenant, has been assigned to Camp Upton, N. Y. He is the first Christian Scientist chaplain appointed in the army.

HARD FIGHTING IN ITALY

Defenders Holding Their Own Since Losing Monte Asolone

London, Dec. 21.—Hard fighting continues between the Italians and the Austro-Germans between the Brenta and Piave rivers in northern Italy, but apparently the Italians have been holding their own since the enemy's thrust resulted in the capture of positions around Monte Asolone.

The Italians, Berlin reports, have delivered fierce counter attacks against the sectors in this region in the hands of the Germans, but have been repulsed, while the Rome war office says that several attempts by the enemy to advance their lines were frustrated.

Monte Asolone is the last of the heights in that section with an altitude of more than 4000 feet, the remainder being good sized hills, 2000 and 4000 feet high, and snowless except during a severe winter. This remaining stretch of hills is about seven miles across, with Bassano four miles further on.

No important changes are reported from the other war fronts.

SIXTY-SEVEN KILLED

Half a Hundred Persons Injured In Kentucky Train Crash

Shepersville, Ky., Dec. 21.—Sixty-seven known dead and about fifty persons injured was the toll taken when a Louisville and Nashville express train crashed into the rear of an accommodation train, 500 yards south of the station here.

Virtually every person aboard the accommodation train, both crew and passengers, was either killed or badly injured. None of the passengers aboard the fast train was killed, though several were injured.

The locomotive was demolished and the heavy steel coaches making up the train were thrown from the track. A relief train was made up at Louisville and rushed here with physicians and nurses. By the time it arrived most of the injured and the bodies of the dead had been removed by volunteers.

Within a short time this work was completed and the train was started back to Louisville with a clear right of way, taking the injured to hospitals there.

RAMMED BY SISTER CRAFT

Nineteen Lives Lost as American Submarine Is Sunk

Washington, Dec. 19.—Another submarine of the ill-fated F class has been lost, with nearly every one on board. This time it is the F-1, which, according to a report made to the navy department, collided in American waters with another submarine of the same class, as the F-3.

Lieut. Montgomery, the commanding officer of the F-1, and four others were saved. The rest of the crew of the F-1, nineteen in number, were lost.

The F-3 was not injured in the accident and managed to save five of the men on the F-1 and take them to port. It is understood that both submarines were cruising on the surface when the accident occurred.

Where the accident occurred is not disclosed, but it is no secret that these submarines during the last few years have been operating in Pacific waters, mainly around the Hawaiian islands.

PETERS ELECTED MAYOR

Has Substantial Plurality Over Curley In Boston Election

Boston, Dec. 19.—Andrew J. Peters was elected mayor of Boston yesterday by a plurality of 9074 votes over his nearest competitor, Mayor Curley. The new mayor's four-year term will begin on the first Monday in February next.

By the election of Henry E. Hagan and D. W. Lane to the city council the Good Government control of that body is retained.

The city went license by 23,485 majority.

Of the three cities besides Boston which voted on the license question North Adams alone changed from dry to wet. Waltham and Methuen remained no-license.

TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON

Court Martial's Sentences of Providence Deserters Are Confirmed

Boston, Dec. 18.—The sentences of John T. Dunn and Adolph Vauyart, both of Providence, to twenty years each at the federal prison at Atlanta, were confirmed by Brig. Gen. Johnston. Both men were found guilty by court martial of desertion from the National Army.

The sentences were presented to Johnston for confirmation by Maj. Bauer, judge advocate. Both men had refused to register under the selective draft, expecting a short sentence.

BORDEN A WINNER

Canada Confirms Union Government and Conscription of Men

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Union government has been returned and conscription confirmed by the Canadian domestic vote.

Returns from all over Canada indicate that the government of Sir Robert Borden has been elected to administer Canadian affairs for another five years, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is as definitely defeated as in the recent election of 1911.

American Bullets Pierce Armor

With the American Army in France

Dec. 20.—The German soldier's armor will not withstand the hard-hitting American bullet, it has been shown. A heavy armor plate removed from a German soldier's chest was hit by a bullet and the bullet passed through it, as if it were paper. The armor plate was found at a German hospital in France.

MORE LIGHT ON LUXBURG'S ACTS

German Plot Against United States Is Revealed

WOULD ESTABLISH A LEAGUE

Claimed to Have Had President of Argentina Sign Secret Treaty With Chili and Bolivia—Had Difficulty With Foreign Minister, Who Says Dispatches Are "Inaccurate"

Washington, Dec. 21.—Evidence of a German plot to align the nations of South America against the United States is contained in telegrams sent to Berlin by the notorious Count Luxburg, former German charge in Argentina, made public by the state department.

In one of the messages, of which there are about forty, Luxburg reports that he induced President Irigoyen of Argentina to enter into a secret agreement with Chili and Bolivia with regard to a "mutual reapprochement for protection of vis-a-vis North America," and did his utmost to have Peru included in such an agreement.

Translations of the dispatches were given out by the state department in agreement with the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, who in an accompanying statement gave general denial to Luxburg's account of the negotiations with his government.

"The telegrams show a number of inaccuracies so surprising that no epithet will fit them," said the foreign minister's statement, "as they are at complete variance, both in substance and form, with the terms in which the negotiations were entered into, carried on and brought to a conclusion."

The correspondence deals largely with efforts made by the German minister to prevent any rupture of relations with Argentina, and throughout the dispatches there was a warning to his government to flatter the Argentines and to word the note in reply to the Argentine protest against the sinking of the steamer Toro to such way as not to offend them.

Evidence of the apparent pliability of the Argentine president and of the opposition of Minister of Foreign Affairs Puerresford is disclosed in many of the dispatches. Frequent reference is made by the charge to difficulty he was having in dealing with the foreign minister, but emphasis is placed upon the ease with which he communicated with the president.

The message referring to the South American alliance merely said that the president had at last made up his mind to conclude such an agreement with Chili and Bolivia, and there was nothing in the correspondence to clear up just what negotiations were carried on with those countries.

A telegram dated July 29 last announced the completion of a "receiving plant" and asked for the wave length of the great wireless station at Nauem.

The concluding message, dated July 19, said: "As long as Chili is neutral, Germany will be able after the war to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily, in opposition to an infatuated and misguided Argentina, as with Argentina on her side."

An indication of the means used by Luxburg to evade detection in communicating with his government is found in one dispatch where reference is made to his fear that the "secret wire" had been discovered. Another refers to an interruption of his wire to Mexico.

These disclosures complete the story of Luxburg's intrigues, which began when the state department gave out the famous "spurious versenk" (sink without trace) messages. They are of importance chiefly because of their bearing upon various heretofore unexplained activities in South America, and are particularly interesting at this time when Luis Cabrera, envoy of President Carranza of Mexico, is on his way to Argentina to attend a so-called neutrality conference.

In Latin-American diplomatic quarters here it is regarded as certain that the disclosures will result very quickly in an Argentine declaration of war against Germany. Congress and a majority of the people favored this step when the American government made public the "spurious versenk" messages of Luxburg, and it is believed that the president's opposition now will be swept away if it is not withdrawn.

Charged With Three Murders

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 20.—Fred Gallant was indicted on three charges of first degree murder on Oct. 11 last by the grand jury. He is charged with killing Clement Martini and Martini's daughter, Mrs. Della Gallant, and also for killing his own wife, Amelia Gallant.

Mother of Twenty-two Children

Kansas City, Dec. 21.—Her twenty-second child was born to Mrs. J. Johnson. The youngster is Mrs. Johnson is 35 years old.

Government Takes Wood Alcohol

Washington, Dec. 20.—The country's entire output of wood alcohol will be taken over immediately by the government.

U-Boats' Toll of British Craft

London, Dec. 20.—Fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1000 tons and three smaller craft were sunk by U-boat attacks on Saturday. The attacks were carried out by the U-boat fleet in the Atlantic.

NOW GOES TO STATES

Senate Votes For Nation-Wide Prohibition by Big Majority

Washington, Dec. 19.—The senate, by a vote of 47 to 8, concurred in house amendments to the nation-wide prohibition resolution. A rising vote was taken.

The senate's action transfers the fight to the state legislatures. Three-fourths must ratify the amendment to make it a part of the constitution.

One year after such approval "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes" will be prohibited.

The vote in the house, taken after a day of debate before crowded galleries, was 282 to 128, with the parties dividing almost evenly. The margin for prohibition was just eight votes more than the necessary two-thirds of the membership of the house, required for adoption, and twenty-six more than two-thirds of those voting.

MISS VARNEY ACQUITTED

Jury Finds Her Not Guilty of the Murder of Pauline Keyes

Dedham, Mass., Dec. 18.—Harriet A. Varney was acquitted of the murder of Pauline Keyes this morning. The jury, which had been out since 8:24 p. m., reported at 12:30 a. m., and rendered its verdict after the usual formalities.

At 12:00 Miss Varney, too nervous to remain in the courtroom, was taken back to her cell in the Dedham jail to await the verdict. When the jury announced its return to the courtroom Miss Varney was brought back by the deputy sheriffs.

UNPLEASANT FEATURES

British Public Feeling Blue Over Germany Attack on Convoy

London, Dec. 19.—The successful attack by German warships on a convoy in the North sea, resulting in the sinking of eleven vessels, came as an uncomfortable surprise to the British public. It is expected to cause a revival of the serious criticism of the admiralty such as that at the time of the successful German attack on a convoy of Scandinavian merchantmen in October.

According to the testimony of survivors the fighting was of the most violent character. The Germans poured hundreds of shots into the ill-fated vessels.

Esther Cleveland to Wed

London, Dec. 21.—The engagement is announced of Esther, daughter of former President Grover Cleveland, to Capt. Bosanquet of the Coldstream guards. Miss Cleveland came to London in June of last year, and took up work as a volunteer of St. Dunstan's House for Blinded Soldiers.

"Czar's Daughter" a Singer

A Pacific Port, Dec. 21.—Much publicity was given recently to the reported coming to America of Tatiana Romanoff, daughter of the former Czar of Russia. Mine Romanoff, grand opera singer, arrived here and declared she had been mistaken for the former grand duchess.

Girl Bride Convicted of Murder

Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Josephine Macuso, 17, was convicted here of manslaughter for the murder of Bartelle Glass. She shot and killed Glass after he made improper proposals.

Russians Cancel Car Contract

Madison, Ill., Dec. 21.—More than 800 mechanics are out of work here as the result of the cancellation of a contract for 500 steel cars for the Russian government being filed by a local foundry company.

Still Another Postponement

Washington, Dec. 21.—Inability to obtain a quorum compelled the senate committee investigating Senator La Follette's recent St. Paul speech to postpone action again for the fourth time.

"Back Draft" Wrecks Building

New York, Dec. 21.—A "back draft" in a fire wrecked a five-story building here and injured twenty firemen. The building was occupied by the New York Cordage company.

Don't Worry About Your Complexion

The more you massage, steam, manipulate and fuss about your complexion with so-called skin foods, creams, lotions and what not, the chances are the worse it will become.

Away With Beauty Fads

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your everyday toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective. Then don't over-diet, over-exercise, lie sleep or fret. Sample each free by Mail with The Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Get it at the nearest drug store.

Daily Schedule For Wartime Food Saving

Sunday
One meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

Monday
One meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

Tuesday==Meatless Day
No meat whatever and one wheatless meal.

Wednesday==Wheatless Day
No wheat whatever and one meatless meal.

Thursday==Wheatless Day
No wheat whatever and one meatless meal.

Friday
One meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

Saturday==Porkless Day
No pork whatever, one meatless meal and one wheatless meal.

MEATLESS means no fresh meat—beef, pork, mutton, veal or lamb—and no preserved meat—beef, bacon, ham or lard.

WHEATLESS means no wheat whatever—no bread, cake, rolls, pastry or crackers made from wheat, graham or whole wheat flour; and no macaroni, spaghetti or wheat cereals.

FORKLESS means no fresh or salted pork, bacon, ham or lard.

Help Feed Those Who Fight for You



Alfred M. Coats,
Federal Food Administrator
for Rhode Island.
CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IN KITCHEN FOR REFERENCE

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 10, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Beekman	Peter King
Edward J. Berwind	William MacLeod
Charles A. Brackett	Frank C. Nichols
H. Martin Brown	Thomas P. Peckham
Clark Burdick	T. J. Hare Powell
Samuel P. Colt	Andrew K. Quinn
Charles D. Easton	Edward A. Sherman
Henry F. Eldridge	James Stillman
Olis Everett	Jeremiah K. Sullivan
Frederick P. Garrettsen	Henry A. C. Taylor
Lawrence L. Gillespie	Charles Tisdall
Ernest Howe	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham
Vice President—Clark Burdick
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Dividend Day

January 19, 1918

Deposits made on or before that day commence to draw interest on that day.

GRANT P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

Stop! Look! Listen!

STOP the wast of time, money and energy
OK at our display of Electrical Goods, and
LISTEN to our statement of facts.
Let us place in your home on trial an

Electric Washing Machine, Vacuum Cleaner or an Electric Stove

Satisfy yourself fully they are all we claim for them.

The cost of operation of these household helps should interest you and it is your privilege to verify our statements, without cost to yourself.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Tel. 28

Illuminating Department, 449 Thames St.

Where Eloquence Has Value.
"Eloquence," said Uncle Eben, "is what enables a man to do ten minutes' work and get better on it in a way that makes it seem worth a day's wages."

Knew All About It.
Caller—"Doctor, have you ever treated a patient for loss of memory?"
Doctor—"No, yes, indeed, I have. I have treated quite a few."—Boston Transcript.

LOSSES THROUGH SWINE DISEASES

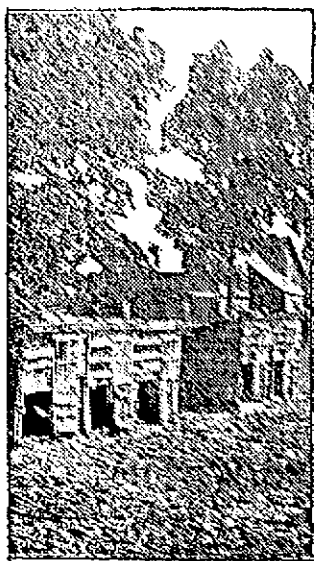
Cholera, Tuberculosis and Parasites Are Drawbacks.

SIMPLE METHODS ARE URGED

Farmer May Avoid, to Large Extent, Decimation of His Herd by Epizootic—Sanitary Preventive Measures Are Favored.

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry that breeders in this country have to contend with are the losses through hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the infestation of the animals, especially young pigs, by parasites. Were it not for the fecundity of swine their profitable production in the presence of these various diseases would be out of the question. In the following remarks on sanitation no attempt is made to go into the details of the diseases affecting hogs or their treatment. The object is merely to call attention to the simple measures which may be used by any farmer to avoid, to a large extent, the decimation of his herd by epizootics. Cleanliness and rational methods of management are relied upon by thousands of farmers to keep their herds in health and vigor. They are the marks of the good farmer and successful hog breeder.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation between the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriologist.



Cholera Thrives in Surroundings Such as These.

ical zones, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that these are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs and other animals, or by streams. The breathing or food of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may weaken the constitution and vitiate that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of these specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that cleanliness and the presence of supplementary food or fresh water, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

Tuberculosis Increasing.

Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among hogs in the United States, and every owner of swine should be on his guard against the introduction of this serious malady upon his premises. Unlike hog cholera this disease is infectious in its attack and slow in its development, so that it may be present for months in a herd without exciting the least suspicion of the owner, and will be revealed to him only at the time of slaughter. Until recent years tuberculosis has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence and only of importance from a meat-inspection standpoint; but today it must be recognized as a serious menace to the owner of hogs, and especially to the one who allows his herd to run with cattle that have not been proved to be free of tuberculosis, or who feeds them upon manure-laden products as part of their ration. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through eating infected feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

Transmissions of hogs is closely associated with the same disease in cattle, the reason being apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of animals upon nearly every farm. Tuberculosis cattle may become great carriers of the disease, and with their excrement may contaminate feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

requently fed to pigs, and carcasses of cattle that have died from tuberculosis are sometimes eaten by hogs. Any of these conditions make the infection with tuberculosis of the hogs concerned a very easy matter.

Sources of Infection.

The feeding of hogs upon excrement refuse is also a very frequent source of infection. In this way the milk of a single cow with a tuberculous udder, if sent to a public creamery, may spread the disease to a number of hogs, and may also infect many farms that have never previously been contaminated with tuberculosis.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughter houses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is pregnant with danger and serves to perpetuate the infection principle of various contagious and parasitic diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Hogs are also susceptible to tuberculous infection from affected persons and poultry, but these sources are undoubtedly of far less moment to the hog owner than those existing in a herd of tuberculous cattle.

Intestinal worms, lung worms, and skin parasites also levy a burdensome tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these parasitic troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

Prevention of Disease.

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most valued upon. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

In addition to cleanliness close attention should be given to the food, so that nothing may be fed that will carry the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skins, milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly scalded.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with disinfectant lime or a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of isolated hog houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large piggery for the entire herd, has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

Danger in Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It tends to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics, from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

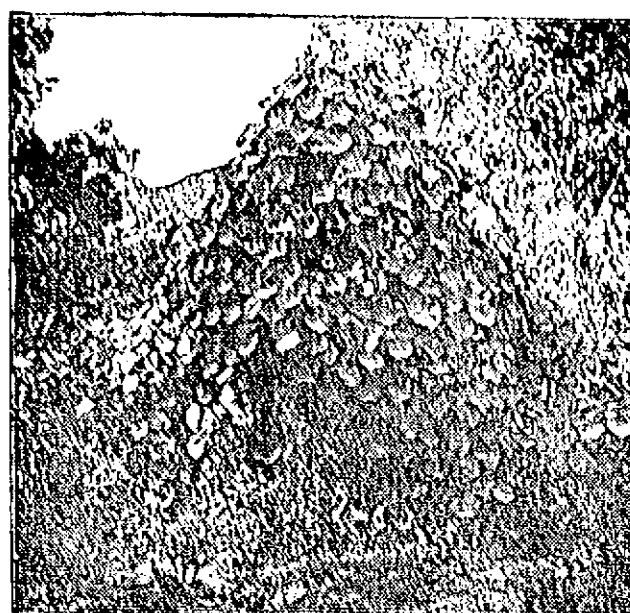
The Pennsylvania agricultural department has come forward with a plea to save the humble but useful egg-producing hen and to kill her only when she becomes old and worn out. For such is the gratitude of republicans.

The theory of a forty-year limit of usefulness, mistakenly attributed to Doctor Osler, found many supporters. At present when a man indicates that he is willing to work nobody stops to ask his age.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbages
Their Care and Cultivation



Nasturtiums Are Trailers Rather Than Climbers—A Beautiful Showing of the Graceful Vine.

THE BEAUTY OF VINES

By JOSEPHINE DE MARR.

When in doubt as to what to plant, plant vines is sound advice. Vines beautify; they are useful; they are easy to grow. They shade from the hot sun; they hide old or obnoxious features; they encourage the birds to nest about the house; they are the drapery nature throws over and about with a lavish hand to soften and embellish.

When preparing to plant vines, be sure to spade deeply, manure heavily, and prepare the soil carefully. After perennials and hardy vines are established it is difficult to cultivate them, therefore do all you can before planting them. When they begin to "spit" they must have supports, otherwise they will be stunted in growth and unsatisfactory.

There are so many beautiful vines among annuals, perennials and hardy vines that it is hard to decide if the choice is at all restricted. If you wish to blot out an old building, cover it with vines. If you dislike the necessary fence, turn it into a thing of beauty by planting vines along its length.

A dead tree renews its youth if vines are allowed to clothe its branches. Let vines shade the porch and thus make it a cool and leafy retreat from the summer's sun. Certain the shutterless south window with vines and let them grow about the house wherever possible.

The grape is one of the most useful vines. It is hardy, early in the spring its leaves are ready to cast a shadow. Its blossoms are delicately fragrant and its fruit is delicious. Attention must be given it in the way of fertility, pruning and tying.

Among the wild vines the trumpet vine, *Tecoma radicans*, wild clematis, (*Viticyn's bowyer*), and bitter-sweet are popular. In transplanting the latter from the woods be sure that you procure one that is fertile, for some of them do not bloom. The Dutchman's pipe is another desirable wild vine, but it is not as common as those mentioned above.

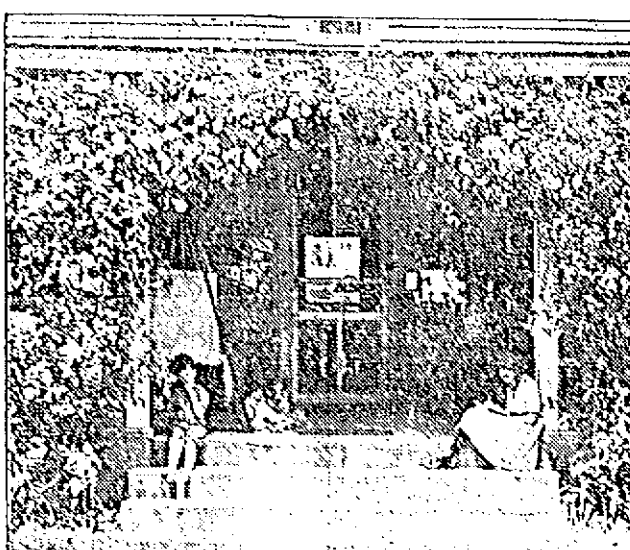
The wild climbing rose has an exquisite flower; and, once started, grows shoots ten to fifteen feet high in one season.

The climbing roses are led by the climber, and its hybrids. However, its foliage gets shabby and spoils its beauty as a porch plant. It makes a brave show when blooming. The good old prairie queen still continues to be the standard climbing rose. All the Ayrshire roses are hardy, also the Cherokee roses. The sweet briar, *Rosa Penzance*, is in a way a climbing rose.

The whittiers take a long time to become established, but repay by the blossoms.

The Madelon vine, *Magnolia scintillans*, has tuberos roots, which are not hardy, grows fast and forms a fine screen with its thick, fleshy leaves.

The matrimony vine, although its blossoms are small and inconspicuous, grows quickly, throwing out long, graceful sprays that droop to the earth.



Rambler Roses Used to Screen a Porch.

"Where is the average man of small means going to keep his fifty-dollar bond?" The question has been asked in several parts of the country, and in some parts has been satisfactorily answered by public-spirited bankers who have offered to undertake the safe-keeping of these bonds for their owners free of cost.

The moon-vine wants rich earth, plenty of sun and water. It makes astonishing growth in a season. However, for the best results it must be started in the house.

Those who want a curious and beautiful flower should plant the passion-flower. The hardy varieties need mulching during the winter until well established. The tender passion flowers are very extremely beautiful, but are rather shy bloomers.

The honeysuckles are desirable and popular on account of their many good qualities. They grow quickly, forming dense shade and are free from insects and diseases. Hall's Evergreen blooms all summer, and its flowers are delightfully fragrant. It holds its leaves until spring, almost, and therefore should not be allowed to shade windows which need the winter light.

The various clematis are all beautiful and desirable climbers. It is not generally known that if *Clematis paniculata* is severely cut back after flowering it will form new wood which will bear fine flowers and many of them the next season.

Ideal plants for covering brick, stone and rough surfaces are the ampelopsis and *Isocela bellis*—the true Rumpson ivy. The latter prefers a northern exposure as the alternating thawing and freezing of late winter is apt to kill it if grown where the sun strikes it. The ampelopsis, better known as the Boston ivy or Virginia creeper, is at all times beautiful. The tender growth in the spring is delicately shaded and in the fall the leaves are gorgeous in varicolored golds, crimsons and scarlets.

Morning glories, cypress vines, sweet peas, gourds, nasturtiums, Japanese hops, with cucumber are among our most desirable annual climbers. Seeds of them do not cost much, and a package of one or the other will yield shade, beauty and grace.

The sides of a steep terrace or bank may be transformed into a thing of beauty by planting trailers among its top. *Rosa Wichuriana*, the memorial rose, and its hybrids are desirable for this purpose. It produces a profusion of long wreaths of small thick set leaves, that look as though they were varnished. In June it literally covers itself with large, white single roses.

The Virginia creeper, the honeysuckle, nasturtiums and moon vines are trailers rather than climbers. Of garden plants the sweet potato and the dewberry are gentle enough to be grown as trailers. They give edibles instead of flowers.

Rede Right Through.

"What's the matter, general?" "No glory in entering a village of that size. No sooner had I made my triumphant entry than I was out of town."

He's Safe.

"How is it you never married, Norah?" "Giong wild ye, Mike! Shure the man I'd marry ain't born yet, an' his mother's dead."

POULTRY FACTS



DUCKS FOR GENERAL FARMER

Where One Is More Interested in Obtaining Eggs Than Market Fowls, Runner Is Best.

For the general farmer who is more interested in obtaining eggs than in producing green ducks for the market, the Runner is a good breed. This duck holds the same relative position in the duck family that the Leghorn does in the chicken family. It lays



Fine Flock of Youngsters.

a good-sized white egg, considerably larger than a hen's egg, and is decorated to be a small water, a good forager, and hardy.

The fattening ration, which should be used for two weeks before killing, consists of three parts, by weight, of cornmeal, two parts of low-grade flour or middlings, one part of bran, half part of beef scrap, 10 per cent green feed, and 3 per cent grit. This mash is fed three times daily. The green feed is sometimes left out of the ration during the last week of fattening, as it tends to color the meat, but it is easier to keep the ducklings in good feeding condition if it is included. Baked fish is sometimes used in place of the beef scrap, but this should be discontinued two weeks before the ducklings are killed, in order not to impart a fishy odor to the bird when served.

RIGHT DUST BATH MATERIAL

Read Dust Has No Particular Advantage Over Any Dry Earth—Light Sand Is Favored.

The supplying of material for dust bath during the winter months must not be overlooked. While dust is all right if gathered where there is but little filth, it has no advantage over any dry earth for this purpose. There is probably nothing better than light sand, which if gathered when thoroughly dry or dried by the fire, can be stored under cover and can be handled any time during the winter, when a fresh supply is needed. If a dust bath can be placed where the sun will shine into it the hens will make all the more use of it.

NO REMEDY FOR BLACKHEAD

Free Range and Care Not to Overfeed Are Important Factors in Raising Turkeys.

Of the infectious diseases of turkeys, blackhead is the most destructive. It is notable that whenever the climate and range conditions are such as to permit of the turkeys foraging for most of their feed from the time they are hatched until they are marketed, cases of blackhead are infrequent. No positive cure for blackhead has been found, but free range and care not to overfeed are very important factors in raising turkeys successfully.

WINTER FEEDING FOR EGGS

Poor Practice to Stuff Fowls Full at Their Morning Meal—Get Out of Condition.

If you want eggs during the winter, don't stuff the birds full at their morning meal. When the hens fill up first thing in the morning and then go back to loaf on the roosts, you'll get fat fowls, but you won't get many eggs. In a short time they will be out of condition "if you don't watch out."

GRIT SUPPLY IS NECESSARY

Especially Important in Winter When Fowls Have Little Opportunity for Forage.

A good supply of grit is necessary, especially in the winter when the birds have little opportunity for outside foraging. The grit is the fowl's teeth and plenty of it is necessary to insure a strong, vigorous condition.

To Climb a Fence.

One of the modern conveniences for farmers is a wooden stairway built on both sides of a fence. This inexpensive provision does away with injury to fence and to careless fence climbers, but in no wise interferes with the purpose of the fence as a barrier to stock.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

It's healthy, and feast on, being. The best called, the best admitted with there.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BREAD.

Many housewives are using half part flour and half straight grade flour in making bread. This lessens the cost considerably and gives a dark bread which is very moist and altogether palatable.

Barley Bread.—Take two cups of whole wheat flour, four cups of barley meal, one cup of water, one cup of milk, two tablespoons of molasses, one-half cake of compressed yeast and one teaspoonful of salt. Boil the milk and water and cool. Add molasses, salt and yeast mixed with a little cold water. Stir in the flour and barley meal, which have been sifted together. Knead to a soft dough adding more flour if necessary. Cover and let rise until the mixture is double its bulk. Knead a second time, form into loaves, place in well-greased pans and let rise a second time until its bulk is doubled. Bake from a half hour to an hour, the time depending upon the size of the loaves.

Rice Bread.—Take a cupful of water, one compressed yeast cake, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoons of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of shortening and the fourth of a cupful of flour and one and one-half cupfuls of cooked rice. Add flour as needed to make a soft dough, form into loaves and let rise until double its bulk, then bake.

Rolls Oats Bread.—Scald one cupful of rolled oats in one cupful of boiling water. Make a sponge of one cupful of water, one cake of compressed yeast, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoons of molasses and one of shortening with a cupful of flour. Add the rolled oats, knead into a loaf and when well risen bake.

Commol may be used in place of the rolled oats to make commol bread. Rolls or biscuits may be made of any of these recipes. When the dough has risen the first time the rolls may then be shaped and allowed to rise until very light.

Nellie Maxwell

Summer Boarders.

"Do those city boarders of yours make themselves at home?" "None. Some of them would never think of actin' the way they do if they was in their own homes."

Italy must be supplied with all the things necessary to keep it in the field. It must have food and fuel and steel. It is estimated that it needs 145,000 tons of shipping a month. We can supply much of this now, and probably all of it before very long. Italy occupies an important position upon enemy territory, and a continuance of its campaign will force Austria to its knees, and that will mark the end for Germany. Italy's resources are not great, but its drives at Austria must not be allowed to slacken, and if we cannot give Italy all it needs immediately, we can supply it with enough to keep it actively in the field.

The total stocks of frozen poultry reported by 254 storages on October 1, 1917, amounted to 42,725,515 pounds, while the total stocks reported on September 1, 1917, amounted to 51,530,157 pounds. The reports of 189 storages show stocks of 33,677,685 pounds on October 1, 1917, as compared with 20,041,121 pounds on October 1, 1916, an increase of 68 per cent. The reports show that the stocks decreased 19.5 per cent during September, 1917, while they increased 29.5 per cent during September, 1916.

Folks who are objecting to the high cost of sugar ought to remember that for 200 years after it became generally known it was chiefly employed in the arts and sciences, being regarded too valuable for food. In 1855 sugar was selling for 31 cents a pound. The evolution of sugar from a luxury to a necessity has come within a century.

The war has caused the college professors to enter practical fields. Many are serving the government. Some are connected with great corporations. A railroad has made one of them a director. The time may come when a professor will be known by the jingle of ten-dollar gold pieces in his pocket.

The man who declares that to worry is as sinful as to drink never had a house to keep on high food prices, a valuable chauffeur commandeered by the draft or a growing child to bring up, or he would know that it can't be helped.

A doctor on the part of soldiers wives to follow their husbands to France represents admirable sentiment. But under the circumstances they will be expected to stay at home and attend to their families.

A Wisconsin artillery sergeant was presented with a \$1000 reward check on his birthday. Just at that time ridiculous things a comedian can but with other people's money?

The man who is so convinced that he will never remember his opinion when there are more who know better is more apt to be a politician than a politician.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

709 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

—AT—

Koschny's

235 & 237 THAMES STREET

at the

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY

STRICTLY
FIRST
CLASS

WATER

ALL PERSONS coming to this city who
intend to stay here for more than a
few days, should have a supply of water
from the city, as the water is pure and
free from all impurities.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka
Hairness
Oil

Standard Oil Co. of New York

JAP SOLDIERS IN WAR GAME

Trench Fighting at Night, Mining and
Counter-Mining Included in Modern
Combat Practice.

The week's fighting maneuvers of the
Engineers' battalion of the Japanese
Imperial Guards and First division
were carried out on a scale never before
attempted, says the East and
West News. The war play occurred at
Osabura, in the Tohoku prefecture.
The operations included rival armies' trench
fighting at night, exactly as
practiced in the present European war.
Mining and counter-mining, with many
other special features of modern war-
fare, were practiced. The present type
of hand grenades were used.

Japanese were first to introduce
these missiles at Port Arthur, but the
recent form of the grenade is quite
changed and the weapon much im-
proved. The Mills standard bomb, a
British invention, was chiefly em-
ployed. It is about the size and shape
of a large lemon, is made of steel, the
outside corrugated into 48 small
squares which, upon explosion of the
bomb scatter in a wide area. It will
not explode until released from the
hand of the thrower. A lever, fitted in-
to a slot at the top, extends halfway
around the circumference and is held
in place by a firing pin. A small metal
ring upon this pin renders its extrac-
tion easy when ready to be thrown. In
casting, the bomb and lever are tight-
ly grasped in the right hand, the left
foot is advanced and the bomb is
hurled with an overhead bowling mo-
tion, much as in cricket. As the bomb
leaves the hand, the lever, actuated by
a spring, is loosened and falls to the
ground, thus removing an impediment
to the true flight of the missile. When
the lever flies off, a strong spring is
released, forcing the firing pin into a
percussion cap. This ignites the fuse,
which burns until the main charge of
ammonal explodes.

UNKNOWN LAKES AND RIVERS

Interior of Labrador Found to Possess
Many Unmapped Bodies of Water
and Streams.

Chains of lakes hitherto unmapped
and rivers equally unknown were tra-
versed in the interior of Labrador by
the exploring parties of representatives
of the National Geographic society
and the Carnegie museum, Pitts-
burgh, which arrived at St. John's, N.
E. recently, says a correspondent.
The journey covered about 750 miles
over a route never before traveled by
white men and was made more difficult
by the fact that the five Indians who
were taken along as guides proved to
be unfamiliar with the country.

The party included E. B. C. Todd,
curator of ornithology in the Carnegie
museum; O. J. Murie, curator of mam-
mals in the same institution, and Al-
fred Marshall of Chicago.

They left Seven Islands bay on the
north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
about the end of May and traveled
north by canoe and portage, reach-
ing Port Chino, near Ungava bay, Au-
gust 22. In addition to mapping the
country, they studied its natural his-
tory.

They found the existing maps of
the district were found to be very
incomplete and that the tabulating
work had been done by guesswork from
information supplied by Indians.

A Deacon's Deal

By John Boylan

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There is an ancient idea still floating
around that because a man is a church
deacon he must take the small end
of the bargain when he either buys or
sells. If he trades horses he must
take a blind one in exchange and be
thankful that the equine has four legs
to move about on.

If he makes cider to sell he must
turn out the pure quill, whereas any
one else is excused for a dilution of
five parts of water to a barrel.

For about fifteen years Deacon
Goodhue had been governed by the an-
cient idea, and had been looked upon
as a man that would be a lender among
the angels, but all of a sudden there
came a change. He had been think-
ing things over, and when he killed
an early fall pig he did not send the
remains around among the nearest ten
families, as had been his wont, and
keep the ears and bristles for his por-
tion. And hereupon the people ex-
claimed:

"Deacon Goodhue has surely back-
slid!"

"Within a month he'll be selling milk
instead of giving it away."

"He can't develop such a spirit as
this and expect to remain in the church!"

Deacon Goodhue dug thirty bushels
of potatoes from his garden that fall,
and instead of giving away twenty of
them, and living on turnips after Janu-
ary, he shared every peck of them in
his own cellar. Some folks said that
the evil omen had surely got hold of
him, and some almost excused his un-
heard and unvarnished conduct by
saying that he was losing his mind.

Whatever it was, he kept right on
springing his surprises. Brother Ab-
raham Springtree had a sick cow. He
asked a tin peddler to diagnose the
case, and, after looking at her eyes
and twisting her tail, the man looked
wise and said:

"That 'ere cow has got a bad case
of the holter-horn."

"Shoot! Will she die of it?"

"The chances are nine out of ten
that she will."

"What had I better do about it?"

"Trade her off, and that without a
day's delay. Don't you know of any
one around here you can strike?"

"Um! Why, there is Deacon Good-
hue?"

"Go for him!"

The cow was driven over to the
deacon's. He stood a rod away and
looked over and shook his head and
replied:

"Bad case of the holter-horn."

"But you can cure it."

"I don't want to. Let her die on
your hands!"

That reply went to the parson, and
he was asked to entertain charges.

"Was there any cheating on the
part of the deacon?" he asked.

"No-o, not skully."

"Then what can be be charged
with?"

"Why, refusing to do a neighborly
act!"

"You believe in Moses, don't you?"

"Of course, parson."

"He was a good man?"

"A mighty good man."

"He was the owner of cows?"

"He was."

"Do you think he would trade a
good cow for one with the holter-
horn?"

The caller went away disgruntled,
and the deacon kept right on being
good to himself.

No deacon has ever been considered
a good business man, and when it was
known that Deacon Goodhue was
branching out a little it was predicted
that:

The eggs he sent to market would
all addle.

That the butter would all turn
frowny.

That the strawberries would turn
sour, and that the calfskins would be
a losing venture.

They went to the parson again, and
after he had heard the story he re-
plied:

"Oh, I don't know."

"But you will surely talk to him?"

"Oh, yes. I will tell him that I
wished more men of the world attend-
ed my church!"

"Parson Stebbins!" was gasped.

"In which event my salary, poor as
it is, would not be from five to six
months behind!"

Deacon Goodhue was like a dramat-
ist. He worked up to a climax. Per-
haps it was because he was not a
business man that he got a hint that
a railroad was coming to town, and
that the site of the depot and a re-
pair shop would just cover what was
the town graveyard. There had been
talk for years about abandoning the
old site for one better located, and
the deacon's offer for the land was
thought a liberal one. Under a state
law, however, if a single objection was
filed no move could be made for a cer-
tain length of time.

The widow Raymond had filed an
objection. She had lost her husband
some five years before, and to put it
in her words when the deacon called
on her:

"There is to be a judgment day, isn't
there?"

"Yes, they say so."

"Glad to hear how his home?"

"It expect he will."

"And the quick and the dead will
see up?"

"Yes."

"Then, in that case, how far is it from
this to the town of Guilford?"

"Just over a mile, widder."

"And a straight road?"
"There hain't a bend in it."
"Well, everybody in this village
knows that my Peter used to start for
Guilford every Saturday for years and
years."
"He did, widder—he did."
"And everybody also knows that he
got lost as regularly as he started, and
it took two days to find him."
"Two days, widder, and sometimes
three."
"When Gabriel blows that horn ain't
there goin' to be such a bustle and
hustle as this world has never seen?"
"Quite likely."

"Peter will be among 'em. When
he pops out of his grave he'll take a
look around, and if he sees the same
old landmarks he'll bustle straight for
the golden gates. If he's been dug up
and buried in a strange spot I'll be
like gold to Guilford over again, and
the gates will be shut again him. No,
I want to give Peter a fair show with
the rest of 'em, and I shan't withdraw
my protest."

Did the deacon argue the point?
Not a bit of it.

Did he offer a whopping big price,
and thereby arouse the widow's cupi-
dity, and start her making inquiries?
Not at all. He just went home and
sat down and thought aloud:

"When a widder woman is a widder
woman what does she want most on
this earth?"

"When a widder woman has to make
her own garden, milk her cow, feed
her hogs, take care of the chickens,
split the wood, shovel snow and build
her own fires what does she most sigh
for?"

"For a man, of course," he answered
himself—"any fool knows that!"

The deacon set out with horse and
buggy and rode over most of the coun-
try. He finally found the man he was
looking for, and accosted him with:

"Do you want to marry a widder
woman with about \$3,000?"

"You bet four hat I do!" was the
ready reply.

It did not take over half an hour to
settle the details, but the deacon
thought best to wait ten days longer
before calling on the widow Raymond
again. She met him with a smile and
said:

"Deacon, I am ready to withdraw
my protest."

"Has something happened, widder?"
he innocently queried.

"I am going to marry a man named
Rogers."

"You don't say!"

"Yep. No more single blessedness
for me."

"But about Peter when the horn
blows?"

"Oh, as to that I've been thinkin'.
If Peter, when the judgment day
comes, can't keep up with the scran-
ble, he must put up with the best he
can do!"

And when the villagers heard that
the deacon had made a clear \$15,000
by securing a husband for the widow
and selling the property to the rail-
roads, they went to the parson again.

"As I take it," he replied, "the
widow couldn't look around, and so
the deacon did it for her."

"But he made \$15,000."

"And out of it he has paid up my
back salary, and is going to repaint
the meeting house and provide it with
a spire and pew cushions. The de-
acon's all right."

GREYHOUND FAST AS PIGEON

English Dog Can Cover Ground at the
Rate of From 18 to 23 Yards
Every Second.

Comparatively few people realize of
what remarkable speed dogs are capa-
ble, observes a writer in the Spring-
field (Mass.) Republican. The wolf
can run between 30 and 60 miles in one
night, and the Arctic fox can do quite
as well, if not better.

Esquimo and Siberian dogs can travel
45 miles on the ice in five hours, and
there is one case on record in which
a team of Eskimo dogs traveled
six and one-half miles in 25 minutes.

English setters and pointers hunt at
the rate of 15 to 19 miles an hour, and
they can maintain the speed for at
least two hours. Foxhounds are extra-
ordinarily swift, as is proved by the
fact that a dog of this breed once
beat a thoroughbred horse, covering
four miles in six and one-half minutes.

Greyhounds are the swiftest of all
four-footed creatures, and their speed
may be regarded as equal to that of
carrier pigeons. English greyhounds
which are carefully selected and which
are used for coursing are able to cover
at full gallop a space between 15 and
23 yards every second.

It is said that a hare or its greatest
speed never goes faster than at the
rate of 15 yards a second. These in-
teresting statistics fully prove the right
of the greyhounds to rank as the swift-
est of the quadrupeds.

A Bitter Reflection.

"Do you subscribe to the theory that
it is better to have loved and lost
than never to have loved at all?" asked
the sentimental parson.

"That depends on the circum-
stances," replied the cynical bachelor.

"There's precious little consolation in
the thought that you have loved and
lost, if the object of your affection has
a fortune approximating seven fig-
ures."

The students who have been told
that "coal is bottled sunshine" will be
surprised to read that Explorer Mac-
millan says the land he has been over
in the Arctic region is filled with coal,
for schoolboys don't associate that ter-
ritory with sunshine.

German actors have been ordered to
appear on the stage clad only in old
clothing, lest they arouse the envy
of the populace. In America, should
it become necessary, our stage will
likely recognize by wearing as little
as possible.

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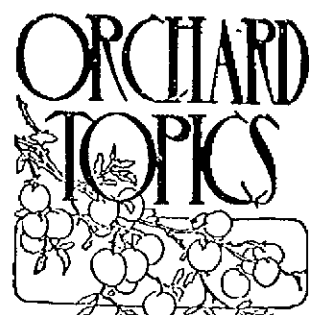
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APPLE TREE PRUNING HINTS

When Growing Too Upright or
Spreading, Cut Back Leaders—
Keep Top Sufficiently Open.

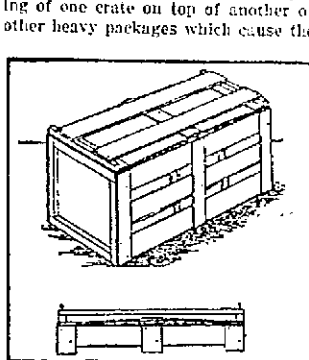
If an apple tree is growing too up-
right or too spreading, cut back the
leaders to a side shoot that is growing
in the desired direction. The upright
tendency is more often found, in which
event the heads should be shortened
back to a side stock that is growing
down and out. Do not cut the young
shoots in the interior, as they tend to
send out laterals that are hard to
prune into shape. Keep the top suffi-
ciently open so that the sunlight and
air can freely circulate. This is neces-
sary for the ripening of the fruit buds.
Small limbs should be removed, but
the work should not be done so that
spaces are left in the top. Cut out all
diseased or dead wood. Save all the
good fruit spurs and try to produce
new ones. Cut out all crossing and in-
terfering branches. In a well-grown
tree all water sprouts should be re-
moved. If any are needed to replace
lost fruit spurs, they should be cut
back to two buds. This operation may
need to be repeated. All branches
growing back through the interior of
the tree should be removed.

SUITABLE COVER FOR CRATES

Protects Fruits and Vegetables, Such
as Peaches and Tomatoes,
While in Transit.

In illustrating and describing a pro-
tective cover for fruit crates, invented
by S. P. Dunker of Rockville Center,
Long Island, N. Y., the Scientific Ameri-
can says:

"This invention relates to a crate
top for use in preventing the bruising
of fruits and vegetables such as peach-
es, tomatoes, and the like, by the pil-
ling of one crate on top of another or
other heavy packages which cause the



Cover for Fruit Crates.

crate covers or ordinary crates to be
bowed down, thereby causing a heavy
waste by the bruising and crushing of
the contents. It also acts as a venti-
lator for car-lot shipping by giving an
even distribution of cold air in refrig-
erator cars and also in storage of like
products."

BEST RESULTS IN SPRAYING

Nozzles That Deliver Fine Mist at
Pressure of 150 to 200 Pounds
Are Most Favored.

Best results in spraying are obtained
with nozzles of a type that deliver a
fine mist and the spray put on at a
pressure of 150 to 200 pounds. This
calls for a first-class pump and gaso-
line engine.

Farmers who use a comparatively
small amount of spraying material
often find it more satisfactory to buy
factory-made sprays than to bother
with home mixing. It takes about as
long to mix a few quarts or gallons as
to make up a barrel or two, and time,
of all things, is expensive in this period
of high-priced labor. This factor of
time and labor often amounts to more
than the higher cost of purchased
sprays. Furthermore, the factory goods
are of standard strength and purity,
which is not always true of sprays
made at home. Small gardeners, es-
pecially, find it more satisfactory and
economical to buy their spraying mate-
rial because they use so little at any
one time.

PRUNING IN APPLE ORCHARDS

Blighted Parts Should Be Cut Out as
Completely as Possible—Good
Disinfectant Given.

In pruning the apple orchard
blighted parts ought to be cut out as
completely as possible. Old dried
limbs cankers on the main limbs or
trunks ought to be scraped smooth, an
area back to a ring of healthy wood
cleared off and the wound disinfected
and painted.

A good disinfectant is mercuric chlo-
ride tablets dissolved in water to the
strength of one part to 1,000. This
disinfectant can be applied with a
brush or can be poured and can be painted
with common white lead and oil paint.

Academics say the war will last un-
til 1919. But it is not the stars but
the clouds which will be the deter-
mining factor in this war.

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MARATHON RUNNER DISPATCH BEARER

Henri St. Yves, Famous Sprinter,
Now Carries Messages for
French Army.

HAS MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Spotted by Germans While Carrying
Orders, He Remains in Water.
Filled Shell-Hole for Five
Hours—Wants to Fly.

Paris.—Henri Saint Yves, the for-
mer marathon runner and now a dis-
patch bearer in the French army, has
returned to Paris for a special 24-
hour furlough, granted him because of
a particularly perilous mission which
he carried out in the course of his du-
ties in the trenches in front of Saint
Quentin.

While trying to carry orders from
the advanced French trench line to
a French machine gun crew which
had established itself in a shell hole
in the middle of "No Man's Land,"
half-way between the opposing lines,
Saint Yves was "spotted" by two Ger-
man machine-gun crews, also holding
shell holes.

They opened a cross-fire on the for-
mer long-distance runner and he
dropped into the nearest shell hole,
which was almost full of rain water.
Saint Yves remained in the water,
with just his head above the surface
to enable him to breathe, for five
hours, or until after darkness. Then
he crept out and made his

